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#### THE TURK AND THE CANAL.

Officers of the army and navy and a posiderable part of the general public also read with deep interest all the news from Turkey and from the United States of Colombia. There are some specks of war in each case, which can be magnified or minimized, accordingly as one is a pessimist or an optimist in his view of Eastern trouble or the canal imbroglio.

The nation that has anything to do with reforming Turkey has a permaneut Job before it. For longevity it is like getting into a first-class, old-time Jarndyce yersus Jarndyce chancery suit. And whoever mixes up with a South or Central American revolution secures an abundant crop of experience and little comfort or That the Turks are a vile set of peo-

ple, that they are of a most sanguinary disposition, that they are cruel and faithless, none can doubt. Our sympathy goes out to the Christians who are forced to bear their galling yoke, but none the less every movement of this government in ction with the Macedonian and Bul garian troubles should be cautious and well considered. Our representatives at Constantinople and Beirut have not impressed the world by their brilliancy and prudence, and they would do extra caution, to try to regain confidence they have partly They seem to have scored a point in causing the removal of the val of Beirut, and it is to be hoped that there will not be any occasion to land a force of American marines in that city. The sly old Sultan seems ready to make any bort of concessions just now.

Conservatism, too, is required in dealing with Colombia. In less than two weeks the time allowed for the ratification of the canal treaty with that country will expire. The suggestion, however, is pretty freely made that if Colombia will not let us build the canal on the terms have proposed, the State of Panama should, get up a revolution ceed to accept our conditions. And there should give assistance to the revolutionists in order to accomplish our purpose. That is nothing more nor less than a sugto go to war with Colombia in order to set up Panama as an independent State, preliminary to securing from Panama the rights that Colombia is hesitating to give

We very much mistake American sentiment if any such scheme as that would be condoned by the public. It would be a dangerous policy to pursue, if there were no other route than that across the Isthmus of Panama. But it would be in herently wrong for us to engage in any such enteprise, and, moreover, it is un necessary. We are bound by our declaration made under the signature of our Secretary of State, not to do anything of the kind. Article IV of the Hay-Herran treaty contains the following provision:

The United States freely acknowledges The United States freely acknowledges and recognizes the sovereignty (of Colombia) and disayows any intention to impair it in any way whatever or to increase its territory at the expense of Colombia or of any of the sister republics in Central or South America, but, on the contrary, it desires to strengthen the power of the republics on this continent and to promote, develop and maintain their prosperity and independence.

We are not sure but that we are morally bound by this declaration, although the treaty remains unratified by Colombia.

The government at Washington should await the final action of Colombia, and that is tobacco must grow, if it grows at if it then finds Colombia intractable, it should pursue the policy dictated by Congress. That is to say, it should then open negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

In the opinion of many persons, whose views are valuable, the Nicaragua route Panama. But however that may be, if that have been thrown up by the waves Colombia is bull-headed, we are not called of the ocean. Tobacco consumers, these upon to go to war on her account or to who smoke and those who chew have waste an unreasonable time in dilly-dally

ng with her.

Panama is one of the pine departments of Colombia, and has an area of \$1,860 aguaro miles and a population of about squaro miles and a population of about their money for this substitute.

The manufacturers have found this out particular, but which has spent a number of years in the Prench company's concession, which the United States is ready to buy if Colombia ratifies the treaty, expires October 21st of this year.

Colombia has an area of \$1,860 award they are tired paying out their money for this substitute.

The manufacturers have found this out ploye, who has spent a number of years in the Arctic regions states that the mamber 31st of this year.

The Charlotte Observer has this comment on the Syracuse speech:

The wapping paper and they are tired paying out their money for this substitute.

The manufacturers have found this out ploye, who has spent a number of years in the Arctic regions states that the mamber and they have quit buying the oak lears and wrapping paper varieties that the mamber 31st of this year.

Colombia has an area of \$1,860 award they are tired paying out their money for this substitute.

The manufacturers have found this out ploye, who has spent a number of years in the Arctic regions states that the mamber and they have reached the market yet, and as the manufacturers and dealers that while he does not wish to make himself ridiculous to the scientific world, yet it is a fact that he has a state of \$60,000 square.

The Charlotte Observer has this comment on the Syracuse speech:

It may be very well for even the President and they have quit buying the oak playing out nothing in which a great crime is the chief and for novels in which a great crime is the chief and for novels in which a great crime is the chief and for novels in which a great crime is the chief and for novels in which a great crime is the chief and for novels in which a great crime is the chief and for novels in which a great crime is the chief and for novels in which a great crime is the chief and for nov of Colombia, and has an area of 31,500 wrapping paper and they are tired paying square miles and a population of about out their money for this substitute. cansi is forty-six and one-third miles. iombia ratifies the treaty, expires Octo-

ber list of this year.

The Times-Dispatch miles and an estimated population of

But, returning to the main question. let us indulge the hope that in dealing with the Eastern trouble and with the eanal matter, the administration will disinguish liself by a wise conservation. firmness and dignity are no wise inconsistent with coolness and courage.

#### BRIER ROOT PIPES.

Rochester, N. Y., is the seat of the greatest wooden pipe industry in this country. These pipes are generally sold under the name of "briar root," but mos of them are made of apple wood. The real briar is shipped from France, but it could be more truthfully called Calabrian wood, since it comes from Calabria and got into vogue when that country was a French

We are told by a correspondent of the New York Tribune that the French brian comes to the Rochester factory in blocks roughly hewn into a shape which resembles the bowl of a pipe much as half chiselled block of marble looks distantly like the finished statue. These blocks of almost pinkish colored wood are immediately placed in a dryiny room, where the moisture is dried out in about eight weeks. The blocks range in size first process in the manufacture consists in cutting them into sizes proper for the length of the bowl desired. This is accomplished by means of a circular saw the reductions being made at each end so as not to destroy the general form of to a boring machine, which rims out the

obtained by, means of an ingenious maa large pipe, and a rapidly revolving stee tached to this model frame, and then held heavily against the wheel, with the result the block assumes the same shape as the model. The style of pipe desire tering the shape of the model. The pipe le then polished and the stem hole bored out, after which it is taken into the departments responsible for the selection of the various shapes and qualities. High polishing is then given by pumice stone and

inly fine pipes were made by soldiers out of the roots of native shrubs and trees.

These roots had to be dried-a tediou vantageously; but that done they were often carved, most claborately. In hundreds of cases soldlers held as prisoners of war, or on duty in the trenches, spen months and months in shaping, polishing and carrying thes eso-called "briar root pipes. It was one of the few ways they had to while away the tedlum of their

Where are they? Some of them were sold others were sent to friends at home.

The pipe and canes made in prisons of camps and carved with painstaking care speak of time hanging heavily upon the oldier-artisan and of his brave offort to drive dull care away by laborious work

#### MR. BRANCH'S LETTER.

The letter of Mr. J. P. Branch, which The Times-Dispatch printed yesterday contains a carefully expressed currence plan, and though we are by no means committed to its details, we are fully persuaded that some such change in our

The annually recurring stringency of he money market at the time when the crops are moved is the direct result of the ownership of government bonds.

of that law. Suffice it to say that the war measure, and as such has no reaso ble ground for continuing in force to-day.

The banks ought to be enabled to issu ible basis than that furnished by th of government bonds. And until that desirable end is attained we continue to have unnecessary squeezes in the money market, and avoid able hindrances of the transaction of business. In a narrow view the former ter touches the welfare of the whole men

We have problems enough ahead of u to require all of our energy, and it is tees, Mayors and town clerks, but when worse than folly to leave any difficulties it comes to going right up to the White in our path that can be removed. One such difficulty is the national banking act as it stands to-day, and Mr. Branch's letter voices the wishes of himself and many others in asking for relief from that

## TOBACCO THAT IS TOBACCO.

TOBACCO THAT IS TOBACCO.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch says:
"Tobacco that is tobacco will ere long
come along with the wheat and the cotton. Tobacco dealers are sufficiently
stocked with 'oak leaves' and 'wrappling
paper' and they will probably never 'be
high again." This calls for more remarks.
Will the Times-Dispatch please explain
just what varieties of tobacco are referred
to as "oak leaves" and "wrappling paper?"

-Winston-Salem Sentinel. Winston-Salem Sentinel.

Tobacco that is tobacco grows in a soil that is adapted to tobacco and not to mullen stalks or even to cotton, Tobacco all, in a solid, vigorous soil, something like that of Forsythe, Stokes, Rockingham, Caswell and Person and several other counties in North Carolina: and Henry, Pittsylvania, Franklin, Hallfax, Prince Edward and a dozen other up country counties in Virginia, Tobacco that is tobacco cannot grow on sandbars discovered that sand bank tobacco which has bobbed up in late years, has only the

the French company's concession, which leaf and wrapping paper varieties that the United States is ready to buy if Co-

we have heard a great hue and cry about the trust putting down the price of leaf tobacco. Wait until the farmers of Piedmont Virginia and North Carolina begin to market tobacco that is tobacco, and we will hear this hue and ery no more. At least that is the opinion well intalked and it is our opinion, Sand bank "oak leaves" and "wrapping paper" have had their day. Tobacco that is tobacco is all right. We hope we have made the mat ter plan to our esteemed contemporary.

#### JOHNSON'S ISLAND.

The Johnson Island of local fame is little strip of land in James River, lying between the river and the old Hazall mill race, now mightily enlarged and improved, and would be at the foot of Eighth Street if that thoroughfare were extended down to the race. It is approached along Ninth Street, and was for decade or more occupied by the Johnson steam forges, but for some years past has been used for a steam power house in connection with the electric light plant. It is now to be abandoned, as th big power plant at the foot of Twelfth Street, deriving its power from the dam across the James, has been so enlarged and amplified that it will be able to furnish all of the electric power and light needed by the company.

"Johnson's Island" and "Brown's Island" are frequently confounded. Johnson's Island is almost beneath the Free Bridge. Brown's Island is at the foot of Seventh Street, and is connected with that street by a bridge.

It was upon the latter island during the ar of 1861-'65 that the Confederates an ammunition factory. In 1868, we think, it was, one of the buildings was blown up chine. It consists of a frame the shape of by the accidental explosion of detenating powder, with the result that thirty persens, mostly girls and boys, were killed while many others were horribly burned. It was a dreadful accident, afflicting many families, but such was the rapidity of bloody occurrences during that perio that no great notice was taken of it at the time, and the event made little impression upon the public mind.

Of late years Brown's Island has been raised higher above the water, and now contains an important part of the machinery of the electric light works-a part which is to continue in use there and not

Long years ago what is now Johnson's Island was the site of the Hunter Iron Works, and at one time water power was conveyed to them from the Basin. That is, it went from the Basin mill to Hunter's, and in doing so, if memory plays no trick upon us, it at one time was conducted "under" Haxall's mill race, and came upon the south side, where it met and turned Hunter's mill wheel. Bubsequently, as we have said, the Johnson axle works were established there. These orges were operated by steam. Upon the removal of Johnson to Manchester the vorks came into use for the manufacture of electric power and light. Now they

the least variation on his part from the strict letter of Bryanism brings him under the criticism of some of the distinguished statesmen who have heretofore stood by him through thick and thin. The Hon. Alexander Troup, who edits a paper somewhere up in Connecticut, and who has been worshipping at the shrine of Bryan ever since 1898, is after the Colonel's scalp now, and all on account of the Ohio incident. Troup's rebuke and excorlation of Bryan for consenting to the running of a gold Democrat in Ohio for the United States Senate is a document of much vigor. However, Colonel Bryan has not yet deigned to reply, but the supposition is that when he does Troup's fur will make the air dense and

muggy. grets that Governor Montague thinks so lightly of the nomination for the vicepresidency as to say that he does not want it and would not accept it, or words to that effect. Our esteemed Tidewater contemporary thinks our Virginia and southern statesmen are too modest, and it is doing its best to infuse a little more hustling ambition into them. The T.-H.

What we need in the South is more who will take political honors of a national character. We can get enough to fill the jobs of supervisors, school trustees, Mayors and town clerks, but when House they duck and get shy.

At the fusion conference held in New York night before lest not only was Mayor Low renominated, but Mr. Forncy was named for the presidency by the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. Grant for constable. The Herald says that the "renomination of Mayor Low is a challeng to Tammany to make the fight on the old lines and trot out the best men it can beg, borrow or steal. But is is doubtful if the Fourteenth Street politicians will spurred to putting forth special efforts in selecting their chief standard bearer now."

And yet the independent candidacy of Devery seems to put Tammany's prospect in peril.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to be a vigorous and omniverous reader. He keeps, so the story goes, no less than fifteen dragoman secretaries constantly busy translating the best of the world's literature into his own jargon, in order that he may have a plenty of reading matter. The translations include not only serious works on history, politics and clence, but novels in every European language. They are written on sheets of thick white gilt-edged paper, fastened together by ribbons. The Sultan is said to have a special weakness for the

seen comparatively fresh tracks in the Island of Unimak, about four miles from

the mainland. If Friguele doesn't look sharp the docors of science will cause him to make tracks as soon as they got hold of him.

The Kaiser found it necessary to exdain that he loves to work. None of his subjects had suspected it, for most of them are of the opinion that ruling a

The story that Washington's tomb is rumbling is believed to have been started by active railway agents to start the relict hunters to buying railway tickets to Mt. Vernon,

Times are changing and even the wonen are changing with them. A boy milliner was allowed to take first prize at the Chicago milliper's convention, recently held.

A game of baseball conducted on the courteous lines that prevail in international yacht racing would be as tame and as insipid as a small boy robbing a last year's bird nest.

Uncle Sam did the freeing act in Cuba to perfection, but John Bull is capturing the trade, there, and this is due to the stupidity of Uncle Sam's folks in Wash-

Mrs. Langtry said a sight when she doclared that all the sensational features of the disrobing scene in her new play were to be found only in the columns of the yellow journals.

The Fredericksburg newspaper man wh who found knock-out drops in the two peaches administered to him by a stranger stands ready to fight the first mun

Some of the ancient New England idiocy about witches and witchcraft seems to have broken out in the backwoods of Franklin county in this State. That is an old time rough and tumble,

free for all and devil take the hindmost political fight they are having in Dinwiddie county. Both the parties in Kentucky assert

that the opposition must assume the defensive attitude. Possibly that means an old fashloned hip pocket campaign.

desuctude proportions on the 28th instant. The President will leave for Washington on that date. And now the average school boy heaves

Ovster Bay will resume its inocuous

a sigh as he contemplates that vacations like all other things earthly has its The matrimonial market has resumed

business after the summer vacation; and the country parsons are once more happy Colonel Bryan is optimistic always. He

thinks there is now no doubt of the slection of Tom Johnson in Ohio. The despised castor bean is now coming

nto passing notoriety as a mosquito de Congressman Fowler keeps new cur rency bills on constant tap.

Why do they call the trophy which the good yacht Reliance has just won the America's "cup" when it is plainly a

Pitcher? Why are we hearing of the Macedonian rebellon and the Macedonian revolutionary committee, etc., when there is no Macedonia whatever upon the may of Europe to-fay?—Charlotte Chronicle. Just because, as a woman would say.

The contest by two mothers for a baby which Solomon settled so nicely, has been duplicated in a South Carolina town where two wemen have sued a railroad company for running over a man, each of them claiming to be his mother. If there's a Solomon in that State he now has a chance to get busy.—Montgomery Advertiser.

They grow large crops of Solomons in

The News and Courier refers to the editor of The News the question propounded by an esteemed correspondent: What causes a cloud-burst? Exactly the same thing that causes a mistburst or a frozburst, namely, a vivid imagination, ignorance of metavology, and the desire of make a good headline to a newspaper.—

Get squarely under a "cloudburst" once and it will not take a very vivid imagina-tion to discover that something that is real has "busted."

A Richmond paper gravely announces that a manufacturing company in that city will build "the largest shoe factory on earth." "Earth" means, of course out-side of Brockton, Lynn. Hayerhill and other eastern cities.—Newport News Press. No. With the places named original statement is believed to be

North Carolina Sentiment. The Durham Herald explains:
Every man who votes against prohibition is not a rascal, though some people will try to make you think so before this thing is over.

The Wilson News is happy after all. I As long as eleven cent cotton continues we can afford some drop in the prices of tobacco.

The Wilmington Star is also feeling rne wilmington Star is also feelins pretty good, judging from the following:
Two bales of cuton, classed as strictly good middling, sold in McAdenville, Mecklonburg county, the other day at seventeen cents per pound. The farmer who planted cotton this year instead of to-nacco, is "strictly in it."

Referring again to the late Raleigh "sensation," the Charlotte News 8875:

If Brother Massey will exert his influence with the negroes to get them to do a fair day's work, he will find the relation to paying them higher wages and not grinding them down any longer.

ny longer.

A strict observance, go far as possible, of the several holidays in the year, means better service by those who will be given these holidays to themselves, for the workman in every trade or profession both needs and is entitled to these days, to a complete separation from the usual daily toll. Thus speaketh the Newberne Journal:

The Charlotte Observer has this com

### Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Calveston News: Senator Stone says that Gray will never be the Democratio nominee for President. Judging from the wool-pulling going on, it is safe to say that the nominee, whoever he may be, will be gray enough before he is elected.

Atlanta Constitution: Perhans if there were a little less profession and a little more practice there would be fewer political scandals about this administration.

Birmingham News: If no other good re-sults from the discussion of the race pro-blem it has enabled several amiable gon-tlemen to secure a few lecture engage-

Monigomery Advertisor: No one need be surprised if the President takes forcible possession of Panama and starts canal digging. He could do it for the benefit of humanity, or for any other reason he chooses to give.

Columbia State: The President, it is advortised is still determined that "we must do something for Cuba" and proposes to demand action at the coming special session of Congress. Cuba's hopes will not be very greatly raised by this announcement. It is recalled that Congress has not yet fallen over itself to fulfil the wishes of Theodore Roosevelt. The beet sugar trust is a little more influential. Memphis Commercial Appeal: Whe

Alemphis Commercial Appeal: When the elegram announding the death of the argest man in the world appeared, it is unored that Theodore Rossevelt. William is Bryan, George Fred Williams and several other politicians immediately pinched hemselves to see if they had died "inseknownst." But the telegram referred of Joe Grimes, of Cincinnail. "that good id man," who tipped the beam at 754 younds.

### A Few Foreign Facts.

Some Spanish fishermen at Agullas

In connection with the calebration of St. Petersburg's two hundredth's anni-cersary, the Russian Academy of Sciences offers a prize of 12,000 rubles for the best history of that city.

The Town Council of Aken, on the Elbe, is bringing, in the name of all the inhalitratis, an action for liberature and against a paper that declared: "In Aken they are all birds of one feather, buying up goods stolen from the ships."

The Garment Makers' Union, of England, has decided that in future the price of men's clothing shall be regulated by the weight of the purchaser. The average weight of a man is fixed at 150 pounds. Clothes for men up to that weight will cost no more than heretofore, but men above that weight are to pay \$5 more for every 100 pounds in excess.

oxcess. Advising to statistics published in Paris, 29.470 dead bodies were cremated last year in France. The United States comes next in the list with 15.988. Italy, with only 4.393 bodies cremated during the year has twenty-eight crematories, he United States twenty-six and England only line. There were 2.937 cremations in Great Britain. There are eighty-four crematories at present in existence.

#### Personal and General.

Archbishop Harty will arrive in St. Louis to-day and a big demonstration has been prepared to welcome him.

Lady Curzon, Vicerine of India, is expected to spend a few weeks with her parents at their Washington home this

General Daniel E. Sickles will represent the Society of the Army of the Potomac at the unveiling of the Sherman statue in Washington the middle of October. Rev. Dr. Alvah Hovey, one of the bes

known Baptist clergymen in the courty, and for many years president of Newton Theological Seminary, died Newton on Sunday.

Mrs. Sarah Rumley, mother of the late Walter Q. Gresham, Secretary of State under President Cleveland, last Saturday celebrated the 10ist anniver-sary of her birth at her home in New Albany, Ind. Benjamin Howe Conant, of Wenham, Mass., has played the same organ in the same church in that town since Sep-tember 6, 1863.

#### THE JOSHUA OF THE FUTURE

The Foundation of an American Jewish Statistical Society Proposed.

In a few days the American Jewish

Statistical Society Proposed.

(New York Sun.)

In a few days the American delegates—will lave returned from the sixth Zionlet Congress at Basel and we shall have authentic information not only on the struce bearing of the Uganda proposition of the British government, but also with regard to the general outlook of the whole Zionistic movement, which, undoubtedly has reached its turning point.

The merits and shortcomings of the great scheme of Jewish salvation that forever will be identified with the names of my two college friends and countrymen, Theodor Herzi and Max Nordan have so often and so ably been described in the columns of your paper that I need not add new arguments eftier pro or con. The Zionists, here and abroad, have no found and are still fighting against mighty odds. They desorre for their courage and strenuousness full recognition even from the runks of their opponents. But the question now arises at twithin the power of these modern Mase cabees to bring of the tesse modern Mase the within the power of these modern Modern and all the contract of the Russian government toward Zionism, of the Impending revolutions in the dominions of the Sultan, and finally, in view of the indifference, yea, direct opposition, to their scheme on the part of nine-tonths of the well-to-do Israelites of Western Europe and America?

schome on the part of nine-tenths of the well-to-do Israelites of Western Europe and America?

Goethe says somewhere that there are times when "no righteous man has the right to keep slience!" The international situation of the Jewish people is nowadays such as not to the time the people is nowadays such as not to the people is nowadays such as not to the people is nowadays such as not to be people is nowadays such as not to people in the people is nowadays and the people is nowadays and the people is nowadays in the great wat of deliverance in behalf of his six million downtroden brothen. The well-to-do Jewish lawyer physician, barker, trader and manufacturer of London and Paris, New York and Francisco have not done their full duty as men and Jewish nowadays and throwing an annual contribution of a few dollars to some Jewish and to the full duty as men and Jewish nowadays and throwing an annual contribution of a few dollars to some Jewish and to the full duty as men and to the Gadites, and to half the 'ribe of Manassel, spake Joshus, my by 'y 'your little ones, and while the mighty men of valor, and help were, your little ones, and while house shall pass before your bettern remed, and the full public help with the land of your possession and endoy it, which Moses possession and endoy it, which Moses of the full of the sunrising." (Jorhua 1, 12th).

The Jews of western Burope, and, above

days time to see whether there is really anything to be said in his favor. If there is railing affection, upon whom with the beginning of the tweatheth century the ginning of the tweatheth century the course of events imposed the leadership of contemporaneous Israel, are indeed in a similar position toward their Real and the healt of the thirty days the man will pay the sign as the real position toward their Real and the healt of the thirty days the man will pay the sign as the feubcather toward their feel and the healt of the sign and the sign

tional following of all of his brethren, No. And bocause of this and their lack of organisation the Jews as a corporate body are weak, and the Russian Bate councillor, Ivan Sianislovich Bloch may be right in considering the weakness of the Jews as one of the principal causes of anti-Bemilism. The time of hollow rhetoric and meian choile despair has passed. We must have the pluck to bestir ourselves to a heroid deed, not only for the sake of the general principle of justice and humanity, but also in our own behalf and that of our children and grandchildren. The world is imposing solidarity upon us and we ourselves are not fully free so long as the black foliaries.

ing solidarity upon us and we ourselves are not fully free so long at the black cloud of slavery and misery hangs above the heads of two-thirds of the house of Israel.

The Jews of America know neither, their numerical nor their social or financial strength. Happy people have no history—still less do they care for scrupulously exact satistics, in 132 the immortal founder of modern Jewish science, Leopold Zunz, pointed in a remarkable essay to the necessity of the stabilishment of therough Jewish statistics; but eighty years had to pass before Dr. Alfred Nossig could publish the first volume of his "Judische Statistic" (Berlin, 1903, Judischer Verlag). In his introduction Nossig pleads with the strongest possible arguments for the establishment of the world of branches of the Berlin Court Bureau. I deem it a nare privilege to be in position to make myself, through the columns of your valuable paper, the American interpreter of the great Gorman statistician in proposing the foundation of an American Jewish Statistical Society, with its main office in New York city, and branch offices in Berson, Philadelphia, Battimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco and Montreal.

San Francisco and Montreal of the absolute impossibility of carrying on business, even on a modest scale, without secupulous bockkeeping. And what is

political economics and some property is no up-to-date business man or manufacturer who is not convinced of the absolute impossibility of carrying on business, even on a modest scale, without scrupulous bookkeeping. And what is true of individual concerns is atili more cogent for societies or a world-ombracing commonwealth. Indeed, all schemes which have been heretofore proposed for the solution of the Jewish problem—from Major Mordecal Noah's project (1825) to establish a city of refuge for the Jewish profiler and the stand in the Niagara river, to the vast Argentine Republic plan of Baron de Hirsch, with \$45,00,000 as financial basis, and to the Zionistis scheme itself—have been and are carried on in a rather slipshod way. Our would-be saviors had no solid foundation under liself—have been and are carried on in a rather slipshod way. Our would-be saviors had no solid foundation under

litself—have been and are carried on in a rather slipshod way. Our would-be saviors had no solid foundation under their feet.

The first systematic attempt to obtain statistical information about the Jows in the United States was undertaken by the Board of Delegates of American Israelites through a committee of which William Hackenburg (Philadelphia), and Simon Wolf (Washington) were members. They estimated the Jewish population of this country in 1893 at 220, 257. How many are there now—1,000,000, 1,200,000, or more? Nobody knows. Are the 100,000 well-to-do Jewish families living throughout is 100,000 will for a whole lifetime, a part of their income for the rescue of their of their order of their own of the rescue of their of their own of the rescue of their own of the future, he who is destined to lead modern Israel into the Promised Land of Liberty, will marshall the energy intellectuality and savings of 5,000,000 well-to-de Jews scattered throughout Eu-

DR. ISIDOR SINGER.

#### **OUTLAWRY AGAIN**

Mr. Alexander Explains His Position More Fully. of The Times-Disparch;

Editor of The Times-Disparch:

Sir.—Referring to my letter, which appeared in your paper of the 5th instant, headed: "Outlawry a Substitute for Mob Lynching." I would say in answer to your note at the foot of the same that you were partly correct in saying that my suggestion would be practically "legalized lynching." If the lynchers were in the right it would be so, but if in the wrong and an innocent person were kill-

I did not susselve and passion, but to cense to projudice and passion, but to protect those persons who would avenge criminal assaults; and further, to relieve jurors from the demoralization of violating their oaths in refusing to indict and convict lynchers under the existing laws

convict lynchers under the existing laws of Virginia.
Under the present law all persons who engage in lynching, whether the accused is guilty or not, and life is taken, are murderers, but where will you find a jury to convict them? Is not the juror who has sworn falsely corrupted by violating his pact with God? A man who is taught to violate one oath will not regard another, and society finds itself debased by its members being educated to falsehood.

another, and society finds itself debased by its members being educated to faisehood.

If we had an act outlawing those persons guilty of, or attempting criminal assaults, then the guilt or innocence of the accused would determine the justification or criminality of those engaged in lynching for such offense.

Outlawry would not only take away the penalty now existing in such cases, but it would render unnecessary the secrecy to protect lynchers from prosecution, and individual conduct would then be known and excesses punished. Those who would act right would have nothing to fear, and no necessity of asking a perjured jury to give them relief.

To "legalize" lynching, as it is now done, would make the lynchers the irresponsible judges of their own actions; this is what I would avoid; outlawry would lead to no such dangerous privilege; it is true, it would be practically the same as "legalized lynching" if justified, but if not, those engaged in lynching would be proceeded against as other criminals.

Outlawry only strikes the guilty; mob lynching is hid in criminality; the former may be made useful, the latter must remain dangerous.

The difference between the effect of outlawry and "legalized lynching" is that the former is confined to those who are absolutely guilty, while the latter procures its victims at the election of a mob.

CH RLES ALEXANDER.

mob. CH. RLES ALEXANDER. Boydton, Va., Sept. 8, 1903.

Stron & Evidence.

Stron; Evidence.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Apropos of your editorial, "Degrees of Drunkenness." in Issue of to-day, beg to recall this old story.
Some years ago in Fetersburg, Va. a man was arraigned before the presiding justice charged with drunkenness; a witness being asked if he was willing to swear the prisoner was drunk, answered thus:

thus:
"Well, sir. I don't know if he was
drunk, and wouldn't like to swear that he
was: but I saw him wash his face in a
mud-pudde and wipe it on a door-mat,
and I don't think a sober man would
attempt any such thing as that,"
September 10, 1903.

#### The Chase City Mistake.

The Chase City Mistake.

The people of Chase City did a very foolish thing when they met as a body and passed heated resolutions condemning Governor Montague for granting a respite to Doc Bacon, the negro condemned to be hanged at Boydton for assault. It is only just to say that those who have read carefully about this case know that the Governor rotused saveral times to interfere, and was exceedingly reluctant to do so, until urged to it at the last moment by the Commonwealth's attorney who prosecuted the man. Burely the people of Chase City do not clamor for an innocent man's blood, and if there is doubt, as there seems to be, of the negro's guilt, it is right and proper that the Governor should give him time to show this. He has not pardound into the man, but simply given thirty days time to see whether there is really anything to be said in his favor. If there is nothing to be said, then at the end of the thirty days the man will pay the penalty of the law, with the only chanse in the situation that he has reached eterative thirty days later than generally expected.

On the other hand, if the negro is in-

# do, and whithersoever thou sendest us, we will go." [Joshua [., 10.] Is there, one living leader in modern larged who could boart of the unconditional following of all of his brethren? No. And bocause of this and their lack FULL VOTE

of the Democrats.

City Committee Now After All

THE JUDGES AND CLERKS

Committee to Meet To-Day Week to Select These Officials, and Laboring Men Are Expected to Take Part.

The City Democratic Committee will not meet to-night, as was expected, having met Wednesday night and adopted a resolution embodying a plan to secure the fullest practicable registration of the Democratic vote before the primary and general participation in that election. The plan is the same as that adopted last year, efficient men being employed in the various wards to make a close canvass and urge unregistered citizens Besides the individual efforts of the committeemen, the employment of these men to secure more general registration

will, it is believed, have the affect of inducing heavy registration, thus largely increasing the total vote of the city, now only about 9,000.

Besides the Democratic committee's effects, the Republicans of the city have gone to work systematically to secure the enrollment of new voters, and the labor organizations are urging all workingmen to register. These combined efforts will almost surely have the effect of adding several thousand names to the rolls during the ten days' registration before the November election.

fore the November election.

JUDGES AND CLERKS.

Next Friday night the City Democratic
Committee will meet at Murphy's Hotel
and choose judges and clerks in the various precincts for the primary of Sepember 22d.

As there are but seven candidates for

tember 22d.

As there are but seven candidates for the five members of the House to be nominated in the primary, and no other cofficers to be voted on except cierk of the circuit court and State Senator and members of the City Committee, all of whom are practically unopposed, it is not likely that a large vote will be polled unless special efforts are made to get out the vote. It is a published fact that the Republicans of the city are awaiting the primary with the hope that the vote cast will be so small as to encourage a coalition of elements opposed to the Democratic, ticket, their hope being that enough laboring men and men opposed to the Mann bill will refrain from voting to warrant the nomination of an independent ticket. In order to forestall and discourage any such opposition it is the policy of the Democratic committee to secure such a large vote in the primary as to crush the hopes of those who are counting on profiting by a small vote.

REGISTER LABOR VOTE.

The recent action of the Trades and Labor Council, or of men affiliated with

REGISTER LABOR VOTE.

The recent action of the Trades and Labor Council, or of men affiliated with that organization, in forming a labor league, is regarded by some as indicating systematic non-narticipation in the primary by members of organized labor bodies. The assurance comes from men the primary by members of organized labor bodies. The assurance comes from men the primary by members of organized labor bodies. The assurance comes from men the primary by members of organized labor bodies.

there are among the seven men some for whom many would not care to vote, and yet. If they entered the primary, they would have to vote for five, some of whom they do not care to support, certainly not to aid in nominating. Just how numerous this class is, cannot be stated. It is not believed, however, that any large proportion of the labor element will refrain from participating in the primary for the reason assigned nor for any other reason.

It is a fact that many laboring men are staunch Democrats, who recognize that they had ample opportunity to enter sandidates in the primary, and, failing

who express an intention of kee of the primary assert that it is an individual preference and not

quietly that little or nothing is heard of it. It is not likely that they will make their fight in the primary for if beaten there they would be pledged to support the nominees, some of whom will almost surely be men favorable to the perpetuation of the bill they are seeking to repeal.

# C. & O. SUNDAY OUTINGS. TRAINS-2-TRAINS. ROUND \$1.00 TRIP TO

Two fast trains, with parlor cars, leave Richmond every Sunday \$30 and \$4. M. \$130 train makes no stops. \$4. M. train stops only at Newport News. Ten hours at the seashors. Returning, leave Nortolk, via Ocean View Tallway, 7 P. M.; leave Ocean View 7:30 P. M.; leave Size P. M. Tickets also good on train leaving Old Point 4:55 P. M., Newport News 5:25 P. M., arriving Richmond 7 P. M.

Cape Henry and Virginia Beach, \$1.8 round trip.

of the primary assert that the an individual preference and not a result of any organized agreement.

There are now just nine working days before the primary, and the race will warm up considerably during the week. There is no suggestion of a stump campaign, nor are the various cluby in all sections of the city endeavoring to secure speaking campaigna. This is probably due to the Barksdale bill.

BEGIN REGISTRATION.

The registration boards will begin sitting next Tuesday, and will sit until Saturday before the primary. The precise facts and places are advertised elsewhere in the paper.

If the liquor dealers of the city generally are making an organized fight against any of the candidates, certainly a formidable one, it is being done so quietly that little of nothing is heard of it. It is not likely that they will make their fight in the primary, for if beaten

Norfolk and Seashore.